

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Nazis Tighten Grip Upon Invasion Coast

Rigid Measures Applied to Populations of Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands

UNDERGROUND GROUPS ARE ACTIVE

After Four Years of Ruthless Occupation, People Anxiously Await Liberation by Allies

All over Europe last week tension reached a new peak as the world awaited D-Day, the day of invasion. Nazi defenders of the Atlantic Wall were reported to have been "alerted," to stand in readiness for the invasion "at any time, anywhere." Hitler was said to have made a tour of inspection of the defenses of the West. New measures of repression were taken against the occupied lands, the countries where a major or a diversionary thrust might be made by Allied forces. The Nazi grip has been tightened not only upon France but also upon the three small nations which face England and which were occupied early in the war—the Low Countries (Belgium and the Netherlands) and Denmark.

Events in Denmark have moved with particular swiftness. That little country facing the North Sea has been cut off from the outside world by the Nazis. Communication between Denmark and Sweden has been severed. The Nazis are reported by the Danish underground to have greatly strengthened their garrisons there. Not only were ordinary troops sent into Denmark, but large numbers of paratroops, air reinforcements, and other units have been sent to Denmark. At first, it was thought that the Germans were reinforcing their garrisons in Denmark in order to quell the rising tide of unrest that was sweeping the country and to curb the increasing sabotage. But because the reinforcements have been poured into Denmark on such a large scale, it is felt that the Germans may have acted to strengthen their position in case of an Allied thrust through Denmark.

Opposition from Underground

While the Nazis have acted less boldly in Belgium and the Netherlands, they have nevertheless tightened their restrictions against the native populations in order to prevent the underground movements of these countries from lending valuable assistance to the forces of the United Nations should the invasion take place in either of these countries. The Nazis realize that though they have held these two countries of the Lowlands for four years, they have not been able to stifle the opposition of the underground groups. With each measure of repression that has been imposed, the opposition of the Belgians and the Dutch has grown in intensity and bitterness.

In order to prevent a landing in Holland, the Nazis are reported already to have flooded some sections of the country which face the English Channel and to be prepared to flood

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Ready to storm the fortress

INT'L NEWS PHOTO

Toward Higher Ground

By Walter E. Myer

How much do you care for the truth? One's character and personality may be judged largely by his answer to that question—provided, of course, that he answers it truthfully. Honest answers to the question would reveal wide differences among individuals. People tend to fall into four classes with respect to their attitude toward truthfulness. At the bottom of the scale are those who have no regard for it whatever. There are men and women who have no scruples against lying. They frequently lie even when it would be as easy and as profitable in every way to tell the truth. Somewhat higher in the scale are those who prefer truth to falsehood, other considerations aside. They will tell the truth as a usual thing. But if interests are deeply involved and if they think they will gain advantage by falsifying, they will do so. Some of them break over frequently, others only occasionally. They may usually be believed, but reliance cannot be placed upon them because they are not sustained by principle.

A definitely higher position in the moral scale is occupied by those who always adhere to the truth and who never lie. Perhaps they might give a false impression if some great good were involved, but such problems do not frequently arise in the ordinary affairs of life. Day by day these people can be trusted. If they say a thing happened, you needn't investigate further. You simply assume, as a matter of course, that it *did* happen. Such persons enjoy the respect of everyone and they are likely to occupy places of responsibility.

It is possible, however, to occupy even higher ground. The people we have just been talking about choose truth rather than falsehood when they recognize the two. But it often happens that falsehood masquerades as truth. It is frequently hard to tell what the truth is. There are individuals who care so much for truth that they will spend much time and energy trying to discover it. If they hear a rumor about a friend, for example, they do not accept it as true without investigation. Furthermore, they understand how hard it is to know what is true with respect to the problems of the public life. They know that if they are careless and accept as true, reports which are not, they will really be acting on falsehood and will be giving it their support. They determine not merely to be passively honest, accepting and following truth when it is easy to do so, but positively and actively honest. They do not merely accept and follow the truth, but they ferret it out, look for it, find it, and proclaim it. They want truth to prevail and work to that end. They become real students of the great problems which concern them. They read widely, think candidly, discuss fairly, and get into the habit of forming conclusions in the light of evidence. These are out in front in the quest for knowledge and wisdom.

Greatest Sedition Trial of War Opens

30 Defendants Are Charged with Conspiring Against Government of United States

POLICY OF LAST WAR IS REVIEWED

Greater Leniency Now Used in Dealing with Opponents of War and Critics of Official Policies

For the next several weeks, the national spotlight will center upon the much-discussed sedition trial which opened last month in a federal court in Washington. It is by far the most important trial of this kind to be held since the United States became involved in World War II. Many vital issues are at stake. How far will our courts allow citizens to go in their criticisms of the government in wartime? To what extent may they condemn our participation in the war? Shall they be allowed to interfere with the war effort? What is the distinction between legitimate criticism of the government and governmental policies and seditious activities? The outcome of the sedition trial may go a long way toward giving the answers to these questions.

Thirty persons are involved in the sedition trial—28 men and two women. Among the 30 defendants are a number of persons who have long been prominent as leaders of organizations which have condemned the Allied cause and have supported the Nazis and the Nazi philosophy of government. They have advocated the establishment of various brands of fascism in America.

Notice to Teachers

The semester test appears on pages 7 and 8 of this issue of The American Observer.

Some of them are strongly anti-Semitic. One of the more prominent of the defendants is Lawrence Dennis, intellectual and author of the widely read *The Coming American Fascism*, published several years ago. Another is Joseph E. McWilliams, long noted as a bitter foe of the Jews and a street-corner rabble-rouser. William Dudley Pelley is a leader of the organization known as the "Silver Shirts" which exerted considerable influence a few years ago and which resembled German fascist groups. George Sylvester Viereck is now serving a prison term for having represented German interests in this country without registering with the State Department.

These defendants are specifically charged with violation of the Alien Registration Act of 1940 which not only required all persons representing foreign governments to register with the Department of State but which had several sections dealing with sedition. These sedition provisions apply to aliens and citizens alike. Maximum penalties of 10 years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine, or both, are prescribed for any person who knowingly or willfully advocates or

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Lowlands and Denmark Closely Watched

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much larger sections. The Germans realize that the Low Countries offer many advantages to the Allies for an invasion to deal with a landing in that sector. They are near enough to England to permit the supplying over relatively short distances and their terrain is either flat or gently rolling in character. Both offer excellent routes to Berlin.

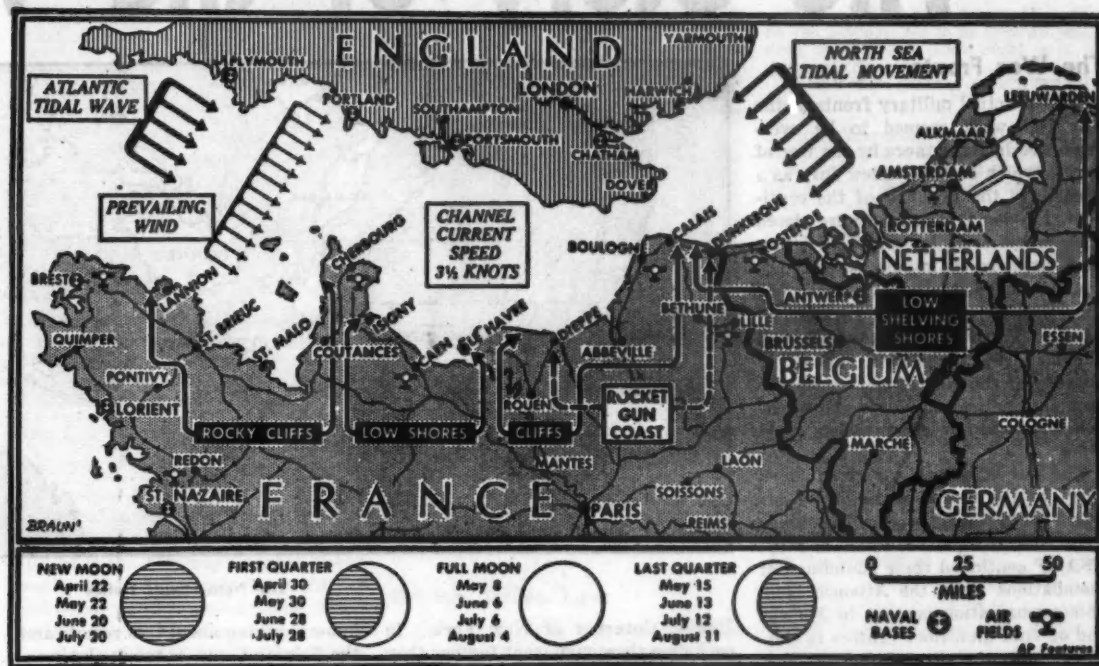
While geographically Denmark offers fewer advantages for an invasion than either Belgium or Holland, apparently the Nazis consider the possibility of a thrust in that direction sufficiently serious to warrant the precautions they are now taking. The distance to be traveled would be greater and the problems of supply thus intensified. Furthermore, Denmark does not offer the advantages as a direct route to Germany that the other two countries do. It would appear to be a relatively easy matter for the Nazis to pinch off any forces which might land in Denmark simply by standing at the narrow border which separates that country from the Reich.

It is possible that the Anglo-American High Command may seek to land in Denmark at the same time they are establishing beachheads elsewhere along the invasion coast, for the double purpose of forcing the Germans to spread their forces thin and of obtaining air bases from which to bomb the Germans more effectively. Control of Denmark by the Allies would serve the further purpose of cutting the Nazis off from their garrisons in Norway and largely preventing them from receiving the vital iron ore, ball bearings, and other war materials and products which come from Sweden.

Early Nazi Victims

Whatever the grand strategy of General Eisenhower and his aides may be, it is a fact that these three little countries of northwestern Europe are coming into the news today more prominently than at any time since they were overrun by the Nazis in the spring of 1940. Among the most peace-loving and democratic peoples of the world, they were the first to feel the blow of the Nazi giant when Hitler turned his legions westward after the subjection of Poland.

Denmark was the first of these small countries to be overrun. The world



The Invasion Coast

WASHINGTON POST

was rudely awakened on the morning of April 9, 1940, to learn that the Nazi armies had crossed the Danish frontier and occupied the country. The Allies had been lulled into a feeling of false security by the relative quiet of the preceding winter, when the term "phony war" had come to be used to describe the conflict. By nightfall, their illusions were shattered, for Denmark had become an occupied country. The Nazis had also gone far in their campaign against Norway.

The Danish government offered no resistance to the Nazis. It had realized years before that it could not defend itself against a powerful foe and hoped to retain its independence by following a policy of strict neutrality and reducing its army to the size necessary for internal police duties. This policy of neutrality and disarmament was totally consistent with the character of the Danes. Among the most peaceful and cooperative people in the world, they had achieved a high standard of living and had built a progressive society. Most of them are farmers and fishermen. Their neat, attractive homes and farms are striking evi-

dence of their industrious way of life.

The Nazi occupation of Denmark was at first extremely benevolent, compared with the harsh rule imposed upon other occupied lands. The Germans tried to make the Danes see the beauties of Nazism, told them that they were brother Aryans and that they would reap great blessings from the New Order. The Danes failed to be impressed, however, because in elections held in April 1943, 95 per cent of the people cast their votes against Nazi candidates. The Nazis apparently thought their policy of kindness had been so successful that they could afford to permit elections to be held and then show the world a great victory in these elections.

The Danish underground is said to be one of the most effective in Europe. Strikes, riots, acts of sabotage have swept the country and hatred of the Nazis has grown in intensity. The Germans realized they had made a mistake by being so kind and gentle to the Danes. Their control since the ill-fated elections has been stiffened and a virtual reign of terror has been instigated.

War in the West

On May 10, just a month and a day after the occupation of Denmark, the full fury of the Nazi war machine turned on the West. The Low Countries were helpless in stemming the tide. For the first time in 130 years, Dutch territory was invaded. Rotterdam was subjected to ruthless bombing and an estimated 100,000 Dutch lives were lost in the five days of the Battle of the Netherlands.

Although the Dutch armies surrendered to the Germans, the Dutch government and Queen Wilhelmina refused to yield. The Queen and cabinet members fled to London where they set up a government-in-exile, to continue the fight against the Nazis by using the vast resources of the Netherlands Empire in the struggle.

But the Dutch paid a heavy price for their stubborn, even though short, resistance and for their refusal to recognize defeat. The problem of feeding 8,700,000 people living in an area only a little larger than the state of Maryland was serious enough in peace-

time. The problem was solved before the war largely by engaging in extensive foreign trade and by cultivating the land intensively.

Not only have the Germans made the Dutch rely on their own limited land resources for food, but they have even stripped the country of large quantities of dairy and other farm products. They have forced large numbers of Dutch to work in German armament factories, and their rule of the country has been extremely harsh. For their continued resistance to the Nazis, the Dutch have paid a heavy price in human life and suffering, but this has not deterred them from committing acts of sabotage and in other ways interfering with the Nazi war effort.

Belgium's Plight

Belgium's plight is as tragic as that of Holland. Although the Belgians have tried to maintain neutrality in all European disputes, twice within a generation their land has been overrun by the Germans and twice it has been a bloody battlefield. Hitler had no more respect for his written pledge to preserve Belgian neutrality in 1940 than the Kaiser did in 1914, when he referred to a similar treaty as a "scrap of paper."

At the time of the invasion of 1940, Belgium was probably as well prepared as a nation of her size could have been. Her army of some half a million men fought valiantly for 18 days, but on May 28 King Leopold surrendered his armies. The King's action has been sharply criticized because it weakened the entire position of the British and the French armies. The Belgian surrender made Dunkirk a necessity and the fall of France only a matter of days. Whether Leopold could have held out longer and whether by holding out he could have saved the Allied military situation is debatable, if not doubtful. Since the surrender, Leopold has been a virtual prisoner of the Nazis.

There is a Belgian government-in-exile in London, composed of political leaders who opposed the King's action and who have worked with the United Nations and the Belgian underground movement.



BELGIAN CIVILIANS, lined up and searched for weapons by members of the Nazi Gestapo



THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, many of them homeless, seem to have no national purpose. Here are a few of the refugees who have been moved from the war zones

Points of View

What Authors and Editors Are Saying

(The ideas expressed in these columns should not be taken to represent the views of the editors of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

Collapse of Values

Sonia Tomara, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, presents the following picture of the apathy of the Italian people. Her dispatch is from Naples:

Somewhat the main feeling of the Italians is that this war is not theirs. They did not want it when Mussolini began it. They don't want it today. The majority of the Italians lived at a very low level, even in peace times. Today they have sunk below the level of human existence and many starve. Thousands have lost their houses, which were their only mainstay, and have been evacuated somewhere south by us or north by the Germans. They have been brought into regions alien to them and inhabited by people hostile to strangers.

While other people—the Russians, the Yugoslavs, the French, and, I suppose, the Germans—are ready to bear sacrifices for their countries, the Italians feel that they suffer for no high aim at all. Twenty-two years of Fascism has not developed patriotism among them, and now that Fascism has collapsed so ignominiously, having brought nothing but misery and humiliation, they feel more than ever that their main duty goes to their families. It is painful sometimes to talk to Italians because one faces a deep inner collapse of all values, a feeling that everything is gone anyway and that nothing but dust remains.

For National Service

In his syndicated column, Walter Lippmann makes a strong plea for the early enactment of a national service act to help assure the success of the coming invasion and to shorten the war. He argues:

It is as clear as daylight that the way to shorten the war decisively and conclusively is to mobilize the civilian population, men and women, so that there can be no question in any one's mind that the attack has behind it waves of men and equipment. . . .

With the tremendous operations that are now preparing in Europe and also in the Pacific, no American civilian has the right to say to our military leaders that they can have the 4-Fs but that is all. The civilians who say that—be they officials of the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, or of the Congress of the United States—are, in a matter of life and death for hundreds of thousands of Americans, in a matter of supreme importance to the nation, putting their personal views ahead of the judgment of the commanders who must conduct the battles. Suppose these civilians, who know little of war, are wrong. Just think what we shall carry with us upon our consciences for the rest of our lives if, when we were called upon to support the armies, we refused.

No man will ever regret that in this fatal hour he did too much. He will

with the air of a man who has opposed the Nazis all the time, and therefore is worthy of assuming the task of reconstructing Germany along democratic lines. . . . Schacht is a booby trap which, if accepted at face value, will ultimately explode and blow America's postwar dreams into oblivion.

Postwar Military Training

The rejection of more than 3,800,000 men at induction centers has led many people to advocate compulsory military training after the war as a permanent feature of our national life. Advocacy is based upon the grounds of improving the nation's health and of future military security. In the April 28 issue of *Collier's*, the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox advocated the adoption of such a policy now. Here are some of the principal arguments set forth in the article:

If we are to profit by the sum of all our mistakes in past wars, if we are at last to adopt a long-range, nonpolitical, fixed policy of national defense, then we must erect its structure upon the foundation of the military training of all our youth. To secure our national defense is ample cause, and enough, for insuring the program, but there are so many concomitant advantages, so many more benefits of perennial, practical value to the individual, and to the nation, that I have no doubt we shall ultimately endow ourselves with the system. . . .

No one will deny that the privileges of citizenship have their reciprocal duties. No one will fairly refuse the accusation that we have shown a national tendency to shirk the duties, and to put noisy emphasis on the privileges we inherit with American citizenship. In peacetime, the only duty the federal government compels from its law-abiding citizens is the payment of taxes, and rare calls to serve on a jury. Two-thirds of the nation's



Should compulsory military training be made permanent after the war?

citizens do not even consider it a duty to vote! "I got my rights" is a slogan far more often heard than "It is my duty."

But suppose we took all our young men of 17—not just the physical cream of the crop, as for active military service—and at that age of bodily maturity and mental receptiveness, gave them a lively demonstration in duty? Duty to the nation, duty to their fellow men, duty to themselves! They would go back to work, or to college, after a year of military training, in which they had marched beside the tycoon's heir and the street-sweeper's seventh son, better citizens and healthier human beings than their fathers had a chance of being.

"They Can't Be Wrong"

Recently the *Washington Post* spoke out sharply against those who say that Congress is in no need of modernizing or streamlining:

Popular demands for modernization of Congress must be haywire, according to Representative Clarence Cannon, because they have never been approved by the men and women who serve in Congress. From the First Congress down to the present session, he says, 9,784 legislators have considered proposals for streamlining Congress and rejected them. Of course, 9,784 congressmen, he concluded, can't be wrong. Newspapersmen and members of Congress assembled to discuss reform of that body's procedure the other night laughed at this statement. It had the ring of an ironic joke. . . . [But] this fantastic statement must be attributed to recklessness rather than jest.

In flat contradiction of this pretense that Congress is unanimously opposed to modernization of its machinery, four

the eight legislators on the discussion panel came out positively in favor of reform proposals. A fifth was for limited changes. Only three assumed that Congress can meet its obligations in the postwar era with the present duplication of committee work, the lack of expert assistance and paucity of leadership.

Mr. Cannon neglected also to inform his listeners when members of the House have ever had a real opportunity to pass judgment upon that body's obsolete rule. It is true, of course, that many proposals to bring the rules into line with modern legislative practice have been introduced. But they have been bottled up in the Rules Committee and the rank and file have had no opportunity to vote for or against them. It should be obvious to the reactionary chairman of the House Appropriations Committee that denial of the right to vote on proposed reform is scarcely equivalent to their unanimous rejection.

Week in Congress

During the week ending April 21 Congress took the following action on important national problems:

Monday, April 24

After a lengthy discussion, the Senate turned down a motion to reconsider the bill prohibiting the commercial use of the Red Cross symbol.

House passed a number of non-controversial District of Columbia bills and debated briefly the date for considering new veterans' legislation. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Connally, of Texas, named a bi-partisan group of eight Committee members to confer with Secretary of State Hull on foreign policy. With Connally as chairman, the group includes George, of Georgia; Barkley, of Kentucky; Austin, of Vermont; Gillette, of Iowa; Vandenberg, of Michigan; White, of Maine; and LaFollette, of Wisconsin. The committee is composed of four Democrats, three Republicans, and one Progressive—La Follette of Wisconsin.

The appointment of this committee is the sequel to Secretary Hull's recent pledge to keep Congress informed of foreign policy and to seek the cooperation of Congress in working out details of our postwar international relations.

Tuesday, April 25

Senate passed the 1945 Naval Appropriation Bill, and conducted routine business. Heard McKellar, of Tennessee, discussed Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist.

House met only briefly, and took up no business.

Wednesday, April 26

Senate in recess.

House held a brief, routine session; no business was acted upon.

Thursday, April 27

Senate in recess.

House passed Department of Interior appropriation with little opposition. It included an unusual section, which stated that no man between 18 and 30 years of age who is physically and mentally qualified for military duty may be paid with funds granted in this bill.

Friday, April 28

Senate discussed the legality of permanent seizure of Montgomery Ward. Adjourned immediately upon learning of death of Secretary of Navy Louis How. House met briefly, heard seven members challenge Montgomery Ward seizure. No legislative business carried on.

House Rules Committee reported out the simplified tax law under discussion. Also reported out a resolution to investigate the seizure of Montgomery Ward.

Saturday, April 29

Neither house in session.

Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht



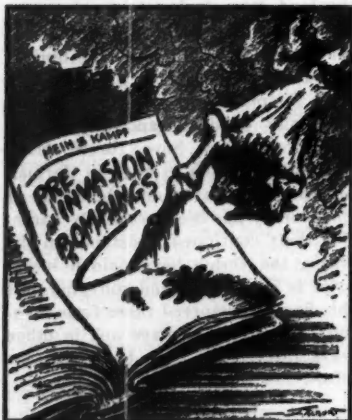
The Story of the Week

The War Fronts

All the actual military fronts of the war last week seemed to be overshadowed in importance by the war of nerves which reached a new fury as a prelude to the invasion of the continent. Further restrictions were placed upon travel from the British Isles so that virtually 50 million persons are now quarantined within those islands. Only those whose work is directly related to important government business may leave the islands. The whole purpose of the war of nerves was to keep the enemy guessing as to where and when and how the invasion would come.

The war of nerves was given added effect by the rising tempo of the air war. All previous record of bombings were shattered as the RAF and the USAAF continued their poundings of installations along the Atlantic Wall, of communication centers in France, and of vital munitions centers in Germany and the Occupied countries. Bombs were falling at the rate of 500 tons an hour.

The war of nerves even figured in the action—or lack of action—on the Russian front. Few major develop-



Nearing the last chapter

ments took place in the East, and rumors began to fly to the effect that the Russians were grouping their forces and drawing their lines for a major offensive to be synchronized with the invasion from the West.

Important developments in the Pacific were foreshadowed by the announcement of a recent meeting between General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, somewhere in Australia. Plans for future operations against Japan were "completely integrated" at the meeting.

Meanwhile, important successes have taken place in two sectors of the Pacific theater. The Hollandia campaign has been concluded and American planes are already using bases on Dutch New Guinea captured from the Japanese. Chinese and American forces, operating in Burma under the command of Lieut. General Joseph W. Stilwell, have made important gains and have overcome a considerable part of the Japanese resistance encountered there.

Republican Speeches

Two significant speeches were made a few days ago by two of the ranking candidates for the Republican presidential nomination—John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio, and Thomas E.



The Netherlands Indies

Dewey, Governor of New York. In each case these men went further than they had ever gone before in expressing their views on foreign policy and the postwar world.

Governor Bricker expressed the view that the four great world powers must retain their independent sovereignty, but at the same time work together to provide world order until economic and political stability is regained. This he interpreted to mean as a mutual understanding among the four powers as to the size of military establishments they would maintain. He stated quite frankly, however, that he was opposed to an international police force or a military alliance.

Governor Dewey proposed three fundamental principles for American foreign policy: (1) To carry the war to total victory; (2) "to organize in cooperation with other nations a structure of peace backed by adequate force to prevent wars"; (3) "to establish and maintain in our relations with other nations conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability not only for the sake of the world but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world."

The Belgian Congo

Located in the heart of Africa is a vast and little-known area of more than 900,000 square miles known as the Belgian Congo. The only Belgian colony of any importance it takes its name from the great Congo River which drains it.

In spite of the fact that few people

know anything about this remote area, the Belgian Congo is today playing an important part in the war as a vital source of raw materials. Since normal trade with Belgium has been cut off, the colony has turned to Great Britain and the United States for its markets, and today it carries on trade with the United States alone amounting to \$100,000,000 a year.

The Congo is now the chief world source of copal gum and industrial diamonds, having forged ahead of South Africa in the latter commodity. The Congo ranks second to British West Africa in production of palm oil, to Bolivia in tin, and to Brazil in wild rubber. It ranks high among copper-producing countries, and is a main source of uranium ore from which radium is taken. Its yearly export of quinine amounts to 400 tons of bark or the equivalent of 60,000,000 doses of the medicine.

The Congo has also raised a small expeditionary force out of its 10,000,000 population which played a part in the re-conquest of Ethiopia.

U. S. Seizes Ward's

The recent seizure of the Chicago headquarters of Montgomery Ward & Company by United States troops has been sharply contested by officials of the company. The government assumed operation of the giant \$300,000,000 concern because of the refusal of the company's officials to obey an order of the National War Labor Board directing Montgomery Ward to extend an expired contract with the union of mail order, warehouse, and

retail employees, a member of the CIO.

The government points out that Ward's has been racked by a labor dispute for six months, with a two-week strike during April. This dispute, says the government, has been holding up delivery of farm equipment and other essential goods. Montgomery Ward officials, on the other hand, charge that the WLB has been unfair, that Ward's has observed all legal requirements, and that the government seizure is illegal.

Ward's was founded in 1872 and today, with nine mail-order plants, is the second largest mail order concern in the country. It also has more than 630 retail outlets, and its catalogue lists a total of items running well into six figures. Its sales—which go heavily to farm consumers—amount to more than half a billion a year.

Changes in Armed Forces

Members of Congress are now considering two proposed changes regarding the armed forces in peacetime. One is a plan to combine the War and Navy Departments after the war into a single Department of the Armed Forces. It is an idea which has gained considerable backing since the outbreak of war.

Those who favor a single chief in command of all armed forces point out that in this war we have found it necessary to have unity of command of all the branches in each theater of combat. It is argued, moreover, that combining the forces would provide unity of planning, greatly reduce rivalry between the branches, make for greater efficiency, and cut out duplication, thus saving money. Secretary of War Stimson and a number of high-ranking military men are strongly in favor of the idea, and it is reported that many congressmen are also favorably inclined.

There is opposition from some groups—particularly among the air forces and the Navy—who prefer to retain their independence. They point out that competition has certain advantages—that, for example, rivalry between the Army and Navy has brought about constant development of better equipment.

The other proposal is for a period of compulsory military training for all able-bodied young men during peacetime. Some say it is a necessary defense measure and that the maintenance of large numbers of trained men



GIANT OF THE SEAS. The USS Alabama represents the latest improvements in battleships—a symbol of America's growing naval might

will discourage aggression by other nations. Others argue that the existence of large bodies of trained troops will act as an irritant to other nations and make us more likely to get into future wars.

ILO Convention

At Philadelphia during the last two weeks a group of 850 delegates and advisers representing government, labor, and industry, have been meeting in the 26th annual convention of the International Labor Office. This organization—a part of the League of Nations—was set up by the peace treaties in 1919. Its purpose has been to encourage fair labor standards and better economic conditions on a world basis, and it may well play an important part in world economic readjustment after the war.

The conference is concerned for one thing about drawing up a new international charter of social rights, in the fields of social security and labor conditions. During its 25 years the ILO has already adopted 67 agreements which now constitute an international labor code. There have been almost 900 individual ratifications of these agreements by 52 nations.

Another problem the conference is facing is that of orderly world demobilization. It is estimated that when all fighting is ended jobs must be found for 130,000,000 persons—as many people as live in the entire United States. It will be necessary to transport millions of people from one part of the world to another, to continue economic controls such as rationing and price fixing in many countries.

All these things will call for international agreements, and the ILO delegates are drawing up plans for such agreements. Although the ILO has no authority to guarantee that member nations will accept the plans, the organization has considerable influence. It is not only a forum for ideas on labor and social welfare on an international scale, but it publishes numerous valuable reports based on its investigations.



SEIDEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Around and around he goes

Perhaps the chief obstacle facing the Philadelphia conference has been the fact that Russia refused to send any delegates. It is, of course, difficult to draw up postwar plans in which Russia must play a part when it is not known whether Russia will give her approval.

Special Prosecutor

A little over a year ago Attorney General Biddle needed a man to ferret out and bring to justice certain Americans who were believed to be violating the sedition laws. He did not look far: the man he wanted and the man he persuaded to take the job was O. John



ANCIENT CATACOMBS, on the Anzio beachhead, are used as underground headquarters by the Allied forces

Rogge, who at that time was working as special counsel for a large utilities corporation. Appointed as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Rogge has spent months gathering evidence and securing indictments, and today he is acting as prosecutor for the government in the sedition trial in progress in Washington (see article on page 1).

Although he is quite young—only 40—Rogge has already established an impressive record. After a brilliant college career and several years' private practice as a trial lawyer, he came to the attention of a former classmate—Thomas G. Corcoran—then an influential person in the Roosevelt administration. Through Corcoran's influence Rogge joined the government—first as a special counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and later for the Securities and Exchange Commission. His success in handling difficult cases earned him the job of chief of the Criminal Division in the Department of Justice, which he took over four years ago.

Rogge immediately set to work cleaning out corrupt officeholders and driving subversive elements to prison. He broke the back of the Huey Long political machine by using sensational methods. For the first time in history he secured convictions for mail fraud on the strength of the fact that stolen money and graft had been sent to a bank through the mails. Rogge also

secured the conviction of Moe Annenberg, well-known publisher, for income tax evasion.

British Strike Law

In the last few months Britain's war production has been seriously hindered by a rising tide of wildcat strikes—walkouts started by groups of workers without the approval of their unions. But now the British government has answered this threat to its war effort with a new law making the incitement to strike a criminal offense.

Previously British law prohibited "acts calculated to prevent persons from carrying out essential services" but placed no ban on peacefully persuading war workers to strike. Under the new law, a British worker may call for a strike in a union meeting, but any agitation he attempts outside will make him liable to penalties ranging up to five years' imprisonment and \$2,000 fine.

This legislation, authorized under the government's emergency powers, was prompted by more than the destructive effect of the strikes themselves. There is evidence that subversive elements have been responsible for many of the recent outlaw strikes. At a time when all resources are being mobilized for the coming invasion, determined efforts are being made to prevent all such acts of sabotage.

NEWS QUIZ OF THE WEEK

References

1. What does the Alien Registration Act of 1940 have to do with the sedition trial now under way in Washington?
2. The defendants are charged with what two specific offenses?
3. How does the policy of the government toward sedition compare with the policy followed during the First World War?
4. Why must there be certain restrictions upon civil liberties in time of war?
5. Why does William L. Shirer oppose the government's policy in this war with respect to sedition?
6. What steps has Germany recently taken to strengthen her position in Denmark?
7. What geographical advantages do the Low Countries offer for an invasion of the continent? How might Denmark figure in the coming invasion?
8. When was Denmark occupied by the Nazis? The Netherlands and Belgium?
9. Why has King Leopold of Belgium been severely criticized for his action during this war?
10. How does foreign trade figure in the economies of the three countries?
11. What contribution is being made by the Belgium Congo to the United Nations cause?
12. What steps has Great Britain recently taken to prevent strikes?

- "Nazi Conspiracy." *Newsweek*, January 10, 1944.
 "Sedition Trials: 1944," by Heinz H. F. Eulau. *New Republic*, March 13, 1944.
 "The Poison Pen," by William L. Shirer. *Atlantic Monthly*, May 1942.
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 "Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties," by Robert E. Cushman. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 43. 1943. 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.
 "Holland Is Already Planning to Rebuild," by M. P. L. Steenberghe. *Nation's Business*, February 1944.
 "Hatchet Day for the Dutch," by Martha Gellhorn. *Collier's*, March 25, 1944.
 "Vengeance Is My Business," by the Chief of the Belgian Underground in America. *American*, February 1944.
 "Rumblings in Belgium," by Egon Kaskeline. *Christian Science Monitor Magazine*, February 19, 1944.
 "Denmark's Costly Revolt," by Joachim Joesten. *Virginia Quarterly Review*, Winter 1944.
 "Danish Sabotage." *Life*, February 7, 1944.

SMILES

"Tell me, dear fairy," said Alice, "how do you manage not to be seen by people, even though they walk right past you every day?"
 "I lend them money," replied the fairy.

Aunt (inspecting sweater): "And did my little niece knit this all by herself?"
 Niece: "Yes, auntie, all except the hole you put your head through, and that was there when I started."

The Indian chieftain made this announcement to his tribe:
 "You all know me as Old Chief Train Whistle, but since I am extremely democratic I hope that, for short, you will feel free to call me Toots."

Saleslady: "What a cunning hat! It makes you look ten years younger."
 Customer: "That won't do. I can't afford to put on ten years every time I take off my hat."

They tell of a conceited nurse who when taking a patient's pulse always deducts 10 beats. She says this allows for her personality.

Johnnie: "Mother, I wish you wouldn't call me your little lamb when people are around."
 Mother: "Why?"
 Johnnie: "It makes me feel sheepish."



BROWN IN COLLIER'S
"The senator won't make his speeches from the rear platform this year. He's afraid that while he's back there somebody might take his seat."

"So your boy friend is one of the big guns of industry?"
 "Yes, he's been fired seven times."

The soldier had just come out of action somewhere in Italy and, back at his base, asked eagerly for his mail. One postcard only was handed to him. It came from the local post office in his home town, and read:
 "Dear Sir—This is to notify you that your hunting license has expired."

Correction

Through a typographical error, it was stated in the April 24 issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, page 1, that Japan's empire contained one-sixth of the earth's land surface. The figure should have been one-sixteenth. We regret the error.

The American Observer

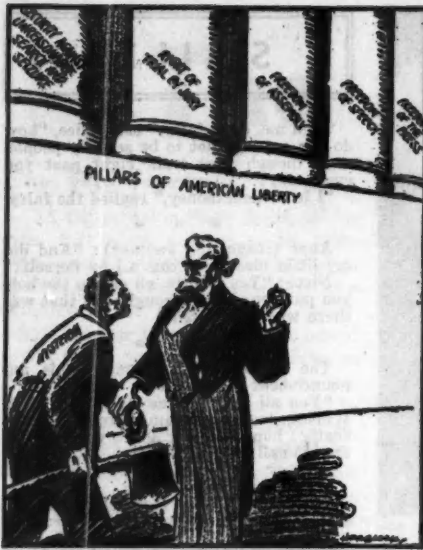
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These are not Fifth Columns!

Sedition Trial

(Concluded from page 1)

teaches "the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence"; for any person who, with the intent to cause the overthrow of the government, publishes, edits, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating or advising the foregoing; and for any person who organizes or helps to organize or is or becomes a member of any society, group, or assembly of persons "who teach, advocate, or encourage" overthrow of the government by force or violence. The same penalties were prescribed for any person intentionally advising or in any manner causing or distributing written matter advising insubordination or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces.

Under the indictment which was handed down in January by a federal grand jury, the 30 defendants are charged with violation of these provisions of the Alien Registration Act. They are charged with advocating the establishment of a fascist or National Socialist state in America to replace the system of democracy which, it is charged, they called decadent. They are charged with having conspired with the Nazi party of Germany to achieve this result. The indictment contends further that they joined in a Nazi-inspired movement and program "designed and intended to impair and undermine the loyalty and morale of the military and naval forces

of the United States and other countries." Thus they are charged with (1) conspiring to substitute a Nazi dictatorship for the democratic form of government we have had in this country, and (2) trying to undermine the morale of the armed forces of the United States.

The arguments and evidence produced by the prosecution and the defense in this vital case will be advanced as the trial progresses. The preliminary stages have taken considerable time, such as the selection of a jury and so forth. When the trial actually gets under way, it appears likely that the defendants will base their case largely upon the ground that they were merely exercising their right of free speech as guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

Already the charge has been made by friends of the defendants that the whole trial is a "smear" campaign undertaken by the Department of Justice to discredit those who opposed the foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration in the days before Pearl Harbor. They say that the real purpose of the trial is to make it appear that prominent isolationists are seditionists and conspirators against the United States.

No one denies that the defendants are entitled to a fair trial. It will be the duty of the jury to determine, upon the basis of the evidence presented by the Justice Department—evidence gathered by the FBI—whether indeed these 28 men and two women are guilty of violating the law of the land as charged. The defense will be given the opportunity to disprove the charges and to argue the case fully.

Reasons for Leniency

Up to the present time, the government has been very lenient in dealing with persons who have criticized and opposed the war. Little has been done to silence agitators who talk against the war. Certain powerful newspapers have criticized the government for getting us into the war. They have bitterly attacked our allies, the British and the Russians. They have been scornful of our military strategy. They have scoffed at the war aims which have been proclaimed by the officials who have charge of our foreign relations.

One of the reasons for this policy of leniency is the belief, held by many officials of the Department of Justice,

including Attorney General Francis Biddle, that a maximum of freedom of expression should be maintained even in wartime and that more harm than good would come to the cause of democracy if a policy of rigid repression of civil liberties were applied. It is generally recognized that once a policy of widespread prosecutions is adopted, it would be difficult to draw the line between legitimate criticism and criticism which actually endangers the national security. As Professor Robert E. Cushman points out in a recent Public Affairs Pamphlet: "Civil liberty is weak in time of war or national crisis because civil liberty is always relative. All our rights are dependent on the co-existing rights of others and the demands of national security. Thus there can be no such thing as an absolute freedom of speech. . . . The same is true of the other basic civil liberties. But if these rights are limited, how drastic may the limitations be? The idea that civil liberties are relative and must yield to the need for preserving the safety of the nation is only a step removed from the simple and brutal slogan that the end not only justifies the means, but justifies any means."

Another reason for the present attitude of the government is the feeling that during the last war the policy of repression was far too harsh and did a great deal of damage. The difference in attitude is shown by the number of sedition cases which came up during the two wars. During this war to date less than 100 persons have been indicted for sedition, and we have been at war 29 months. During the First World War, about 2,000 persons were prosecuted by the federal government and nearly 1,000 of them were convicted. And we were engaged in war only 19 months.

During the earlier war, the entire nation seemed to be gripped by hysteria. Not only did the federal government have rigid laws on the statute books but more than half the states enacted measures restricting civil liberties. Nine of the states passed laws making it a crime to use language opposing the war.

But civil liberties suffered during the First World War not alone by reason of legal proceedings which in many cases were extremely severe. In numerous instances, civil liberties were directly suppressed by mob violence

or impaired by actions provoked by an excess of patriotic zeal. Patriotism sometimes served as a cloak for acts of violence against unpopular labor elements. Charges of disloyalty were injected into political campaigns. Even citizens prominent in the public eye used surprisingly intemperate language in denouncing individuals or actions deemed by them unpatriotic. Under such tension, a considerable measure of indirect restraint was added to the direct curbs placed upon freedom of expression.

What Future Policy?

While nearly everyone agrees that the excesses which marked the First World War period should be avoided this time, there are many who feel that the policy of leniency can be carried to extremes. William L. Shirer, one of the leading authorities on conditions in Hitlerite Germany, says that the German Republic fell because it adopted a weak policy toward Hitler



Defendant Lawrence Dennis and wife

and other agitators who were seeking to overthrow it. He says also that one cause of the fall of France was the failure of the French government to put down similar agitations. He thinks that any government, including our own, is in danger when it permits irresponsible elements to conspire openly for its overthrow. Writing in *The Atlantic* shortly after the United States became involved in war, Mr. Shirer argued his case:

The United States, in the midst of a grim war, is knowingly harboring an aggressive fascist Fifth Column whose open and avowed purpose is to make us lose the war, accept defeat, and submit to a world dominated by Hitler and the Tokyo militarists. This Fifth Column is not a secret group, working under cover as did the original Fifth Column in Madrid. Nor is it silent. It breathes its defeatism and its treason openly through the pages of ninety-five pro-Axis publications. And our government, in the name of democracy, has been hesitant about taking action in the matter.

Since Mr. Shirer wrote, the government has acted in a number of cases, but there are many people who feel that it has not gone far enough. Perhaps the government, in its dealings with dissatisfied elements on the home front, may find middle ground somewhere between a dangerous leniency which impairs the national safety, on the one hand, and the excesses that characterized the First World War, on the other. No one wishes to see a person sent to prison for legitimately criticizing governmental policy. Nor does any patriotic American wish to see dangerous seditionists hiding behind the free speech guarantees of the Constitution while seeking to destroy the very system which makes those guarantees possible.



Supreme Court of the United States—guardian of our civil liberties

BUCKINGHAM PHOTO



Facts About Magazines

Aviation Magazines

war aviation shall be competitive or run by either government or cartel monopoly. There is an explanation of jet-propelled engines and how they operate. And there is an "Air Warfare Review."

In the May issue of *Flying*, there is a similar variety of material. One article discusses aerial strategy in the Pacific theater of war. Another takes up the question of commercial airlines at war. In the technical department, there are discussions of flight control by electronics, the Navy's "Dauntless" attack plane, and the use of ultra-high frequency radios in air communications.

Both magazines feature mainly the writings of specialists in the field—not necessarily famous names, but men who know aviation from having grappled with its problems first-hand. In addition, *Skyways* and *Flying* present the writings of men who are not flyers but who have made special studies of its various aspects.

The "Air Warfare Review" in *Skyways* for this month is authored by military expert Hanson W. Baldwin. Major Donald W. Dresden of the Eighth Army Air Force writes from personal observation of the way combat flights are scheduled, timed, and set in motion according to the findings of Air Corps intelligence officers. In the Aircraft Engine Section, Captain Burr Leyson gives the explanations accompanying close-up views of the engines that power U. S. civil and military aircraft.

Flying's analysis of air warfare in

the Pacific is the contribution of Brigadier General Henry J. Reilly. An article on postwar private planes carries the byline of the chief engineer of the Aeronca Aircraft Corporation, and an editorial plea for freedom of the air that of United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas.

Of the two magazines, *Flying* is the larger and more elaborate. Costing 35 cents in contrast to *Skyways'* 25 cents, it runs about 50 or 75 pages longer. Besides using the extra space for additional features, *Flying* justifies its higher price with more elaborate illustrations and a larger number of special departments.

Skyways is amply illustrated with photographs and diagrams of the planes and men under discussion in its articles. *Flying*, in addition to its similar displays, has a special photo section in which artistic aviation studies—some of them in color—are presented.

Skyways has only four departmentalized features to *Flying's* eight. In the former magazine there is a Washington column reporting government action affecting aviation, a page of news on the Civil Air Patrol, a quiz called "How Air-Minded Are You?" and a letters-to-the-editor department under the provocative title of "Air Your Views."

Flying, too, has a page of fact and comment on the Washington aspect of aviation and a letter section. Its checkup on the reader's air intelligence comes in the form of a monthly plane identification quiz, in which the dis-



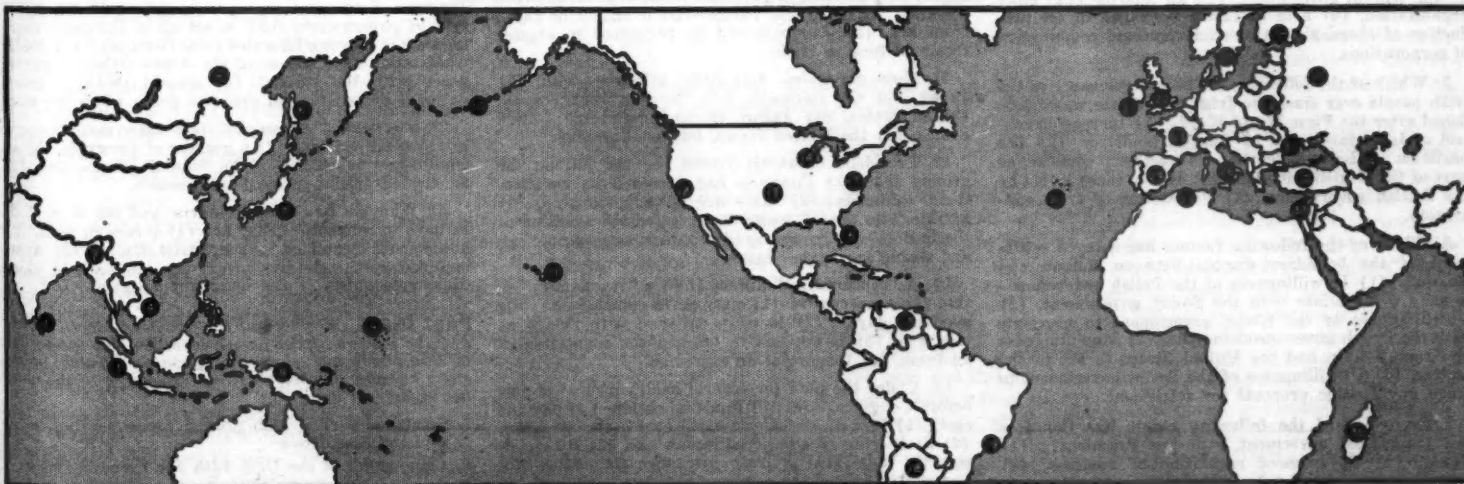
tinguishing features of various planes are pictures for the reader to name. The "Have You Seen?" department shows new planes, engines, and other aviation equipment over an explanatory text. "I Learned About Flying From That!" is a page in which a pilot tells his most instructive air experience each month. Another page covers the news of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association. A page of book reviews noting latest writings on aviation and a column of flashbacks called "Fifteen Years Ago" round out the magazine.

Neither *Flying* nor *Skyways* neglects the lighter side of aviation. Scattered through each are a number of humorous cartoons on the aviation theme. In these, many of America's best comic artists are represented.

Together with a very similar monthly magazine called *Aviation*, *Skyways* and *Flying* are the leading mass-circulation magazines devoted entirely to air topics.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Tear off here in case it is desired to save this test to give at a later date. This test covers issues of January 24 through May 1; answer key in THE CIVIC LEADER for May 8.

The American Observer Semester Test



PART ONE. For each of the following 20 places find the location on the map and write the number of that location opposite the corresponding item number on your answer sheet.

1. Ankara
2. Sumatra
3. Nation which, in prewar years, imported more U. S. goods than any other country except Canada and the United Kingdom
4. Abbey of Monte Cassino
5. Capital of the U. S. S. R.
6. Hollandia
7. One of the United Nations whose president, a dictator since 1930, has promised that after the war the people may choose their own government in a free election
8. Where Eamon de Valera is prime minister
9. Headquarters of the Pan American Union

10. First prewar Japanese territory to be captured by American forces
11. Baron Mannerheim's headquarters
12. Headquarters of General James Doolittle
13. Proposed western end for oil pipeline to be built by the United States in a foreign country
14. A great power in the Middle Ages, which lost its independence from 1795 to 1918
15. Headquarters of General Charles de Gaulle
16. Ledo
17. Danube River
18. Where Republican and Democratic national conventions will meet this summer
19. Neutral country which has been supplying Germany with largest quantities of wood products, iron ore, and ball bearings
20. Where General Farrell is president

PART TWO. In each of the following 20 questions and incomplete statements four choices of answers are given, only one of which is correct. Select the answer which you think is correct and write its number on your answer sheet.

1. Which of the following is celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary this year? (1) Pan American Union, (2) The moving picture industry, (3) The consumers' cooperative movement, (4) The Republican Party.
2. The Baruch-Hancock report on reconversion of war industry supported a policy of (1) free enterprise, (2) converting "light" industry into "heavy" industry, (3) close government regulation of private business, (4) government operation of war plants to produce civilian goods after the war.
3. What neutral nation has agreed to stop shipping chrome to Germany? (1) Eire, (2) Sweden, (3) Turkey, (4) Switzerland.

(Test concluded on back of this sheet)



Walter Winchell

Colorful and Controversial

Winchell of "Jergens' Journal"

IN all the news commenting fraternity there is no more colorful—or controversial—figure than Walter Winchell, staccato-voiced editor of radio's Sunday evening feature, the "Jergens' Journal." Besides being one of the most unique newsgatherers in the business, Winchell is usually news himself. Unchallenged as America's Number One phrase-coiner, he also keeps himself in the public eye by making enemies of important people from Hollywood to Capitol Hill.

The indignation of movie stars, socialites, and men-about-town is the natural by-product of his function as a gossip columnist and has become a fairly routine matter for Winchell, whom experience has taught to side-step libel suits. Stirring the wrath of politicians, which he has been doing ever since he started his personal war

against the Axis some 10 years ago, is much more serious. Today, for instance, Winchell is in the midst of a wrangle with Representative Martin Dies which threatens to end his radio career.

It all started when the Winchell war effort—largely directed against pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists and those who oppose the President's policies on the home front—led him to attack the Dies Committee for labeling so many New Deal supporters as Communists. Dies has countered by turning his spotlight on Winchell and the right of his sponsor to put such partisan material on the air.

But this is not the first time Winchell's political views have gotten him into hot water. Until the 1930's, he wrote his column purely as a Broadway newsletter. Then, among the

notes about celebrities and their private lives, attacks on the Nazis (whom Winchell quickly dubbed "Ratzis") began to appear.

In 1938, William Randolph Hearst, whose papers carried Winchell's syndicated column, wired his editors, "Please edit Winchell very carefully and leave out any dangerous or disagreeable paragraphs. Indeed, leave out the whole column without hesitation, as I think he has gotten so careless that he is no longer of any particular value."

Winchell's next scrape came with the beginning of the war. In 1934, Winchell had enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve. After Pearl Harbor, he donned his uniform as a lieutenant commander. Immediately, a number of congressmen began to ask why he was not on active duty and to recommend that he be either dismissed or called to active duty. Winchell pointed out that he had applied for active service but had been told by the Navy to continue his civilian work.

The next year, Winchell stepped into a new controversy over his politics. His contract with King Features Syndicate came up for renewal in 1942. He flatly refused to renew it unless the Washington *Times-Herald* were dropped from its subscription list. Long a bitter foe of the *Times-Herald's* isolationist editor Eleanor Patterson, Winchell claimed that she had been cutting out his items on "pro-Axis Americans." He began a suit against her, and she started a counter-suit on grounds of "defamation." In this affair Winchell came out on top when in November 1942 a new contract was signed removing the *Times-Herald* from the list of papers receiving Winchell's column. Shortly after, both suits were dropped.

While the *Times-Herald* controversy was going on, Winchell was under at-

tack in Congress as well. An investigation had been started to examine his "contemptuous and disrespectful" comments on pre-Pearl Harbor non-interventionists. But a statement from late Secretary of the Navy Knox that Winchell had been placed on the Navy's inactive list placed him out of reach of the investigators and ended the proceedings.

In 1943, it was Winchell's radio sponsors who dogged his steps on account of the kind of political comment he offered. Charging that the Jergens Company and the Blue Network were deleting his remarks favorable to President Roosevelt and unfavorable to certain congressmen, he threatened to stop his broadcasts. Fearing to let a competitor take advantage of Winchell's popularity, the Jergens Company yielded and Winchell stayed on.

Winchell's past is one of the things his detractors are fond of throwing up to him. Starting as a vaudeville song and dance man, he did his first professional writing for the *Vaudeville News*, where he pounded out a column of personal information called "West Coast Echoes."

When he hit the major papers, his first job was as drama critic and columnist for the *New York Evening Graphic*, a rather disreputable tabloid which flourished during the '20's. Here his gossip column called "On Broadway" soon became the paper's main circulation-getter. In 1929, Winchell transferred to the *New York Daily Mirror*, syndicated circulation, and national fame.

Part of his fame can be attributed to the natural curiosity of people about other people's lives. As great a part is probably due to his unique style of writing and his gift for creating his own words and phrases. Broadway he calls "the Hardened Artery," Chicago gangsters he dubbed "Chicagorillas."

Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

4. A cartel is (1) a public-utility monopoly regulated by the federal government, (2) an international labor organization, (3) a large factory engaged in the production of chemicals, (4) an international combination of corporations.

5. Which of the following has been a grievance of the Irish people ever since the Irish Free State was established after the First World War? (1) Increasing control of Irish farm land by English landlords, (2) The partition of Ireland, leaving its northern counties as part of the United Kingdom, (3) Heavy taxes levied by the British government, (4) Prohibition of Irish emigration.

6. Which of the following factors has delayed settlement of the boundary dispute between Poland and Russia? (1) Unwillingness of the Polish government-in-exile to negotiate with the Soviet government, (2) Unwillingness of the Soviet government to negotiate with the Polish government-in-exile, (3) Unwillingness of Great Britain and the United States to act in the matter, (4) Unwillingness of the Soviet government to make any specific proposal for settlement.

7. On which of the following points has Congress been in closest agreement with the President? (1) Taxes, (2) Government regulation of business, (3) Appropriations for the Army and Navy, (4) Measures to control inflation.

8. What has recently been the chief U. S. complaint against Spain? Spain has (1) helped Germany while claiming to be neutral, (2) confiscated American property, (3) refused to sell us oil, (4) banned our ships from Spanish ports.

9. What is the United States planning to obtain in larger quantities from Arabia after the war? (1) Manganese, (2) Rubber, (3) Tin, (4) Oil.

10. Which of these statements represents a postwar policy for Japan upon which most American students of the problem are agreed? (1) The role of the Japanese emperor should be eliminated, (2) A large Allied army should occupy Japan for many years, (3) Japan should be permitted to hold her possessions on the continent of Asia, but her Pacific islands should be taken from her, (4) Japan should be permitted to engage freely in foreign trade.

11. Eire maintains diplomatic relations with (1) Japan, but not Germany, (2) Germany, but not the United States, (3) Japan, Germany, and the United States, (4) the United States, but not Germany.

12. President Roosevelt vetoed the tax bill on the ground that (1) Congress had exceeded its constitutional authority, (2) taxes are already too high, (3) a "rider" on the bill would have forced the abolition of the food subsidy program, (4) the American people can and should pay higher taxes.

13. A "conservative" differs from a "reactionary" in that the conservative (1) puts more emphasis on "the good old days," (2) is more satisfied with things as they are, (3) is opposed to government regulation of business, (4) is more of an extremist.

14. Under the plan for federal health insurance now before Congress, how will funds be obtained to pay the cost? (1) By using money now collected in income taxes, (2) By levying an additional income tax, (3) By social-security taxes, (4) Private insurance companies will be required to pool their present reserves to support the new program.

15. Which of the following groups is most bitterly opposed to the Jewish Zionist movement? (1) Arabs, (2) Japanese, (3) Communists, (4) British.

16. Which of the following nations has gained territory since the war began in 1939? (1) Hungary, (2) Romania, (3) Yugoslavia, (4) Turkey.

17. In which of these areas have Allied forces captured the most Japanese-held territory? (1) The Chinese

mainland, (2) The Dutch East Indies, (3) Burma, (4) The Pacific Islands.

18. On which of these questions have the leading Allied nations not yet declared a clear-cut policy upon which they all agree? (1) What shall be done with the Japanese Empire after Japan is defeated? (2) What type of governments shall be set up in European countries after they are liberated from Germany? (3) Under what conditions can one of the Allies make a separate peace with the enemy? (4) Should there be international cooperation to preserve peace after the war?

19. The term "bureaucrat" is usually used to apply to (1) the President, (2) a member of Congress, (3) an administrative official in the federal government, (4) an elected official in local government.

20. What do Armenia, Moldavia, and the R. S. F. S. R. have in common? They are (1) places in Asia, (2) autonomous republics in the Soviet Union, (3) areas occupied by the German army, (4) countries in which Mohammedanism is the dominant religion.

PART THREE. For each of the following identifications find the picture of the person identified (at the bottom of this page) and place that picture's number in the space on your answer sheet corresponding to the number of the test item.

- Commander of British ground forces serving under General Eisenhower
- Commander of the U. S. 14th Air Force in China
- American journalist killed in the Pacific
- President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
- Principal author of the report on reconversion of war industry
- Senator who created a sensation when he opposed the President's veto of the tax bill
- A state governor who is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination
- First radio news commentator



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